pen the Worthy Magistrate's eyes) I was just feeling for a pin.
Sir Richard—Just feeling for a pin!

that was no great offence! but where did the lady carry her pineushion?
M'Carthy—Justinside of her pock-

et your Onor.
Sir Richard—And you had just got your hand in her pocket when

ushand came in?

M.Carthy-It's yourself that said it, your Onor. Sir Richard-And her husband

broke your head? M'Carthy-It's he that did, afore

Gad, your Onor. Sir Richard-Then, I think, he served you right. It will be a cau-tion to you in future, to keep your out of the pockets of vour friends' wives I shall grant no warrant, and so you may go about

your business. 'Thank your Oner,' said Brian, and pulling up his unmentionables. he toddled out of the office, amidst the langhter of the auditors. ed out, that Mr. M. Carthy had once before been in a similar suspicioa spredicament, but then escap of the vengeance of his crony, Mick Gavin, who had given him fair warning to keep at the outside of his door in future.

## AFaryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1827.

On Wednesday the 23d last, the piscopal Church, in St. Mar-the real contest lay between General Westminster Parish, on the Jackson and Mr. Adams, as the spirit new Episcopal Church, in St. Marnorth side of Severn, was consecented by the Right Rev. Bishop mer would have been elected President Keinp. The services upon this factorial the United States, sinstead of the

of the Constitution dictates, the for mer would have been elected Presiden casion were in the highest degree That, therefore, the will of a major interesting and impressive. The day was a fine one, and a large congregation essembled-scarcely a vacant scat was to be seen in the Church. The Bishop was received tained the Chief Magistracy, rewarded his principal assistant in defeating at the entrance of the Church, by the Vestry of the Parish, and commenced the service by reading the ed the patronage of government for the furtherance of his personal views, and to secure his re-election:— 21th Psolm. The Rev. Mr. Blanchard and the Rev. Mr. Aisquith (the Rector of the Parish.) were alshop in this part of the service. The psalm being finished the Bishop and the Clergy, entered within the rails of the chancel, and the Bishop proreeded with the consecration service, according to the excellent and instructive form of the P. E. Church. The sentence of consecration was road by the Rev. Mr. Aisquith. The morning service was read by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard. Several Psalms and Hymns, peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, were sung at suitable intervals, in a very pleasing manner, by the congregation.

tion of Congress, but his friends in The morning service being con-cluded, the Bishop delivered a very interesting and appropriate discourse from the 1st verse of the 84th Psalm—"How amiable are thy ta-bernacles, O Lord of Hosts." At the conclusion of the sermon, the Bishop administered the rite of Confirmation, when ten persons were confirmed-two of whom were coloured. He then delivered a most excellent exhortation, addressed principally to those who had partiripated in this holy ordinance, and impressed upon them in the most carnest and affectionate manner, the importance and necessity of their leading holy lives; of exemplifying by their conduct and practice, the sincority of the solemn profession, which they had that day made at the holy altar, in the presence of God, and the congregation. He also took occasion to speak of the solemn obligation which was imposed upon all who profess to be Christians, to keep the Sabbath day holy." He said, that if this day were properly and universally observed, according to the precepts of the Bible, he could conceive of no scene that could be presented on earth, which would more resemble the happiness and tranquillity of Heaven. But the limits within which this account of the occurrences of this interesting day must be confined, forbids a more minute detail of the excellent and impressive advice conthined in this exhortation, and will not admit of any thing being said of the no less excellent and impressive

sermon. The services of the day appeared to excite the deep and solemn attention of the congregation; and cold and insensible indeed must his heart have been, who did not on this occasion unite with the devoutest feelings of gratitude and joy, in the sub-lime and pious sentiments expressed in the psalm read on the occasion, "O, how amiable are thy dwellings, thou Lord of hosts." "My soul hath "O, how amiable are thy dwellings, thou Lord of hosts." "My soul lath a desire and longing to enter into the courts of the Lord; my heart and the courts of the Lord; my heart and courts of the Lord; my heart and the courts of the Lord; my heart and the courts of the Lord; my heart and courts of the Lord; my heart and the courts of the Lord; my heart and courts of the following to the consideration of the following words:

Our attentive consideration of the following with the constant of the following with the courts of the Lord; my heart and courts of the following with the constant of the following with the constant of the following with the courts of the Lord o

Adams more violently than any of the my flesh rejoice in the living God." other candidates. The grounds of objection to Mr. Adams, most warmly It would be doing injustice to the amiable and zealous Rector of this Parish, to conclude this communicarged, were: That a President ought to be elected

tion, without ascribing to him, the

merit to which he is so justly enti-tled. He has contributed in a most

eminent and essential degree, in the

short period, in which "his lot has

been cast among his people," to re-pair the ruins of one of the "waste

places of Zion." May his future ex-

ertions be blessed with the most am-

ple success, and may he prove the

nappy instrument of leading many

BEHRUUDA

Of the Jackson Convention to the Peo-

ple of Maryland.

ing the course, which duty to our coun-

try enjoins upon us in relation to the next Election of President, we beg leave to

lay before you the result of our delibe-

After taking into our most serious

olemn conviction, that although the

ed, the spirit of that sacred instrument was violated:

That the Chief Magistrate was elect

ed by the votes of the Representatives of the States against the will of the

been given according to that will, when

people of the Union has been defeat

ed:-That the President, having thus ob

he voice of the nation, by the highest office in his gift, and has since employ-

That before his election by the House

of Representatives, Mr Adams ap-

proved of an amendment of the Constitution, in order to take the power of

housing the President from that body

and to give it directly to the people, for

the purpose of preventing in future, not only all corruption, bu all suspi-

cion of corruption:But that, since his success with the

House of Representatives, in defeating the will of a majority of the people and of the States, he has not only

isappointed the friends of the parity

commend that amendment to the adop

ward without his recommendation, op posed and defeated it.

In the late Presidential Election

rd, and thirty seven to Mr. Clay. Had the election been sent back to

he people and the choice re-tricted to he two highest candidates, as it virtu

illy was in the House, there is no one,

no was well acquainted with the state

f public opinion in the Southern and

Western states, where nearly all the otes for Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay

vere given, who would not be obliged

eight votes, received by those gentle-men, at least thirty-two, the number

dready received by Gen. Jackson.

have been given to him. According to this test, therefore, a majority of

ne people of the United States, were possed to the election of Mr. Adams.

A majority of the states, if their wishes

and been complied with, were also op-

the Houseby a majority of one state on ly; and it is notorious, that in contempt of

gave their votes for Mr. Adams. a.

In political intrigues, written instru

estimony on the present occasion, is

not therefore to be expected. Circum-

tantial evidence, however, often as

rresistible as positive testimony, has

established beyond a reasonable doubt.

that the votes thus given to Mr. Adams

by Representatives in contempt of the will of their constituents, were ob

tained for him chiefly through the instrumentality and influence of Mr. Clay. In proof of this fact, we solicity your attentive consideration of the fol-

ments are not exchanged, nor witness es called in by the parties to attest the conditions of their compact. Positive

to acknowledge, that of the seven

of our government by decliring t

paviction on our minds.

That, if the votes of those States had

between Genera

forms of the constitution were

people of those States:-

unsideration all the circumstances of the last Presidential Election, we are, on mature reflection, impressed with a

into the way of salvation.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

rom the West: That Mr. Adams was unfriendly to

Western interests:
That he had attempted to sacrifice

them in favour of his Eastern Brethren in the negotiation at Ghent. Mr. Clay himself charged Mr. Adams in his representation of that ne-gotiation with verrors both as to maters of fact and matters of opinion re lating to the navigation of the Missis sippi, and certain liberties, claimed by the United States in the fisheries"ind in allusion to the excitement of he pending presidential contest, stated, that "at some time more propisious han the present to calm and dispassignate consideration, and when there there could be no misinterpretation of motives, he would lay before the pub Fellow Citizens:
Having been appointed Delegates from the several Electoral Districts of this State, to meet in Convention, in this city, for the purpose of consider lic a narrative of those transactions.

In the circular address of Mr. Clay's riends in Onio it is stated, that "it was the first object of the friends of Mr. Clay, to keep from the Presidential Chair one of the present cabinet," and to elect some person who was "out of the cabinet." The same doctribe, that it was necessary to break up the succession of Secretaries" to the Presidency, or the Secretary dynasty, so called, was urged throughout th was urged throughout the West by Mr. Clay's friends.

At length the contest for electors is wer, Mr. Clay is not returned to the House of Representatives, and could not himself therefore any longer be

Another Western man however, of Another Western man nowever, or great talents, splendid services and unquestioned integrity and a man moreover who did not belong to the cabinet, was returned to the House. cabinet, was returned to the by a much larger number of electors than Mr. Adams, and under circumstances, that left no reasonable doubt, ashas already been shown, that whe the real contest lay between him and Mr. Adams, he was the choice of a arge Majority of the people of the

United States.
The elevation of General Jackson however to the Presidency, by satisfying the claim of the West, would operate against the future prospects of Mr. Clay, which on the contrary would be strengthened by the election of an Eastern man, especially if it could be seen by the East, that the

exertions and influence.

Mr. Clay therefore and his partizans with him, suddenly adopt a new set of opinions to suit altered circum stances, and think it in conformity with "safe precedents" that another Secretary should be elected President.

That an Eastern man, whom they had denounced as unfriendly to West ern interests, was nevertheless to be preferred to a Western man—and not withstanding their late violent and bit er animosity and opposition, and in defiance of the known wishes of their constituents, vote for John Quincy Adams and make him President of the

Adams and make him President of the United States c.

As soon as Mr. Adams is thus made President by the vote and influence of Mr. Clay, he rewards Mr. Clay for his services with the highest office in his gift, makes him Scoretary of State, and places him in the line of "saft presidents."

Mr. Clay gives his warmest support to Mr. Adams's annihistration, and forgetting his public pledge, is as silent as the grave about the Ghent negotiation!

Can you, FELLOW CITIZENS, have stronger proof of a POLITICAL BARGAIN by which the rights of the people have been set at magilt, and personal interests have triumplied over the spirit of the Constitution and the fundamental principles of republican government? In support of these opinions, we will state the facts, which have wrought

nine'y nine electoral voies were given to General JACKSON, eighty four to Mr. Adams, forty one to Mr. Craw-

publican government?

Power, thus obtained by intrigue and Power, thus obtained by intrigic and management with the unduffield agents of the people against the will of the people, must of necessity be maintained and continued by the same means. Hence all the selfish passions of political opponents have been appealed to, and high offices have been lavished upon those, who were most conspicuous amongst them, to purchase their support and neutralize the efforts of their feiends. which, in addition to the ninety nine

Hence the papers under the immediate with calumnies without number upon the distinguished and patriotic men, who have had the courage to stem the torrent of executive influence, to exercise and maintain the freedom of speech, and opinion, and to aid in an attempt to punish the violation of the spirit of the constitution.

If ence Mr. Clay has attempted to punish the independence of other papers by with drawing the publication of the laws from them, because they were not entirely subjective to his views, and by transferring it. with calumnies without number upon the

the will of their constituents, who had given unequivocal proofs of their pre-ference of General Jackson, over Mr. Adams, the representatives in Con-

drawing the publication of the laws from them, because they were not entirely subservient to his views, and by transferring it to those of comparatively limited circulation, although the object of that publication is to diffuse a knowledge of the laws as widely as possible, amongst the people.

Hence, the papers which supported the election of Mr. Abans most warmly before the people, while it could serve the interest of their patron, recommended and applieded the proposition to change the mode of choosing the President, so as to take the contingent power of electing him from the House of Representatives, and give the election directly to the people, and assured the House of Representatives, and give the election directly to the people, and assured the people has Mr. Anaws, if elected, would use his influence in favour of the change, have since his rejection by the people, and his election by the House of Representatives, thrown obstacles in the way of that prosection.

f that proposition. d

Hence, although Mr. Adams himself immediately after his election, while the obigation of former declarations and the astions of his advocates and friends, wer

"Could my refusal to accept of the Pre-sidency, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and express, with a near-er approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not heatate to decline the account of the preference of the country of the preer approach to thannow the state to decline the acceptance of that eminent charge, and submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination," and by assigning as his only reason for not tioning so, that "the constitution itself had not so disposed of the contingency, which would arise in the event of his refusal," offered a pledge of his support to a proposition so to change the Constitution in respect to the forms of the Presidential election as to take it from the House, and give it directly to the people; yet, notwithstanding this pledge and the general obligation of duty, imposed by the Constitution titself, to recommend to Congress such measures as he may deem the public welfare to require, he has hitherto declined sending a sures as he may deem the public welfare t require, he has hitherto declined sending message to Congress to recommend the change. On the contrary, when a measure message to Congress to recommend that change. On the contrary, when a measure wh for that purpose was introduced into Congress without the aid of his expected recommendation, nearly all his friends in the body arrayed themselves against it, and all his New-England friends, without a single exception, voted against taking the election from the House of the presentatives. C.

The foregoing statement demonstrates that Mr. ADAMS, having obtained power by violating the spirit of the Constitution, is employing all the means, which his situation gives him, to maintain it and to secure

tion gives him, to maintain it aim to assess a re-election, and gives us the solemn admenation, that the period has arrived in the operation of our government, when it behaves the Profits to recent to THEST PRINCIPLES, and to enquire if the foundation on which their political liberty rests be not underwined.

The fundamental principle on which our whole system rests, is the POLITICAL EQUA From this political equality, necessarily results the doctrine, that the WILL OF THE

the direct responsibility of him who exerci-ses it, to the people over whom it is exer-cised; and the only efficient mode, by which that responsibility can be enforced, is by making the chief magistrate dependant up-on, the people for the propagation and the naking the chief magistrate dependant up-on the people for the possession and the continuance of his power. We hold it to be under the, that accord-

ing to the theory of our constitution, the election of the President of the U. States, was intended to be the act of the American people, and that the electors are bound to sole according to the will of their constitu-We also hold, that when the election o

representatives of the several states, in the discharge of their electoral duty, are by the spirit of the constitution, which they are sworn to support, bound, like the electors, to carry into effect, so far as practicable, the will of their constituents.

And we are of opinion, after the most dispassionate and deliberate consideration of all the circumstances, attending the late presidential election, that the foregoing fundamental principles were violated in the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the chief magistracy by the House of Representatives, in which the votes of several states were given by representatives, contrary to the known will of the people of those states. riven by representatives, contrary to the known will of the people of those states

in which the votes of several states were given by representatives, contrary to the known will of the people of those states. Such fellow-citizens, are the essential and fundamental principles of liberty in our government, according to our construction of the constitution. Such are the great principles which have been violated.

The supporters of Mr. Adams endeavour to avoid the odium of that violation by giving a totally different interpretation of the constitution. They justify the conduct of those, who voted against the will of their constituents, by maintaining the alarming doctrine, that the members of the House of Representatives in the election of President, may throw off all reference and regard to the opinions of the people and the states, and under the plea of "interrogating their consciences," set up their own judgment and wishes, generally the offspring of their interest, in opposition to the disinterested wishes and will of their constituents.

This doctrine is maintained in the face of the very words of the constitution, which directs that when the election of President devolves on the House of Representatives, the vote shall be taken by states, and each state shall be eatiled to one vote, and a majority of all the Stratus shall be necessary to a choice. The natural and plain construction of the terms, vote of a state, means a vote expressing the will of the people of the state, and not the personal vote of the

wote expressing the will of the per the state, and not the personal vote the state, and not the personal vote of the representatives from the state—This feature of the Constitution was inserted in imitation of the provisions of the old Confederation, according to which the vote was always taken by states; and it is well known, that the delegates in congress from the states under the Confederation were completely unjust the controll and subject to

The reasoning from analogy then is trongly in favour of the construction for which we contend.

tached to liberty and his country, to pause and reflect seriously upon the fatal consequences of giving the lati tudinarian construction of the constiof Mr. Adams. Adopt this construc-tion and you throw wide open the door to corruption, and the election in the

next election, that so many candidates will be set up that the primary election will rarely be conclusive. It will become a matter of course for the election to devolve on the House of Representatives. Their Hall, instead of bewho aspire to the Presidency, will ge- It is not a question whether a few | not have been ac

the cabinet, and will have the opportu-nity of laying their plans deliberately, and pursuing them perseveringly. All the arts of personal address, of flatter ing attentions and entertainments will be resorted to. The sordid will hope pedient or unconstitutional it is for office, or profit for themselves or themselves to the cause of some one of at all, shall be sent to Panam one a question, whether the rethese Presidential Candidates. The ambitious will look for promotion and distinction. Those, who desire no appointment for themselves, will hope to obtain an influence in the distribution of the patronage of the government. of the patronage of the government, and have it in their power to gratify their friends. Self love will often disguise even from the parties themselves the true nature of the influence under which they act, and the whole circle of interested motives, will have full scope for action under the appearance of a desire to serve friends, or promote the interest of their neighbourhood, or perhaps even the interest of the coun-

Nor ought we from false delicacy to deny the fact, that high and respects ble as the station of member of Congress is, that occasionally men of the most venal and corrupt character attain it; and when we reflect that the whole number of votes is only twenty four-that the votes of one or two individuals in consequence of divisions dividuals in consequence of divisions amongst the representatives of even large states, will often decide the vote of those states; and that the votes of several small states are actually held by individual members—when we reflect further that this highest honour on earth will often rest upon the decision of some half dozen or even a less number of persons, in a body composnumber of persons and the persons of the constitution, is really to the people, and whether people themselves have spirit and inspect of the purpose, shall have received to the pur number of persona, in a body composed of more than two hundred members. and place before us the fact, that the successful candidate will have the distribution of wealth and distinction, in the nomination to ben thousand vari-ous offices, we must tremble for the liberty of our country, unless we wilfully shut our eyes to all the records of history, all the lessons of experience, and all the deductions of reason. Let it not be said we dishonour our coun try by representing Congress as liable

o corruption.

We have a just confidence in Congress, we believe the members are as vir gress, we believe the members are as virtuous and patriotic as other men, we will go further, and admit, that their education and characters and stations in life place them as much, if not more, above the reach of improper influence, as any equal number of their fellow citizens. It is not because they are less virtuous than others, that we look at them with distrust, when they come The next most to exercise the functions of electors of the this magistrate, but it is because they are men, and men exposed to the strongest and most seductive temptadisguised in the most alluring and delusive forms. We should be traitors to truth and show ourselves in capable of instruction from the whole the victates of common sense, if we should from spurious patriotism or any mean our trade with the West and the loss of one of the most imperation of the victates of common sense, if we should from spurious patriotism or any mean our trade with the West later. should from spurious patriotism or any other motive, give countenance to the idea, that congress is so pure and distincerested, and so elevated in character, that the small number of members necessary to change the fate of the election, may not be found who are liamed to the prosperity of Marylandas grain growing States, as well as shipping interest. Notwithstanding in the recurrence of the prosperity of Marylandas on the prosperity of Marylandas on the prosperity of Marylandas control to the prosperity of Marylandas con lection, may not be found who are liable to be induenced in the vote they are to give, y personal interest, not approaching in the revolting shape of a direct bribe, but in the enticing form of distinction amongst their fellow citizens, and reward for patriotic ser-

vices. So long then as the forms of the constitution in relation to the election of President remain as they are, the most disastrous consequences we flow from the construction contended by the supporters of Mr. Adams. The most gluttering prize, that ambition can seek, with all the accompanying all thements. with all its accompanying allurements, is every four years to be thrown into the midst of two hundred fallible men, to distract and excite them—men too, who are cut loose from the wholesome who are cut loose from the wholesome restraints of a safe construction of the constitution, which furnishes a sure and certain guide for their conduct, in the will of treir constituents.

ces will rarely if ever inspire the natitrongly in tayour of the construction for thich we contend.

And we beg every citizen who is at that confidence, which is no necessary to the independent and salutary exer cise of the executive authority

Under this dangerous and anti-re-publican construction of the constitutin a justification is attempted of the most flagrant violation of its spirit, and exhibits in the strongest point of view, a necessity for a change of its forms, which shall place its principles above all misconstruction. We earnestly ento corruption, and the election in the House will inevitably, to adopt the language of the circular address of Mr. Clay's friends in Kentucky, be determined, "by influence and intrigue, bargain and management." f

General Jackson is the last of the revolutionary heroes, who can be in the course of nature, a candidate for the Presidency, amd from the increase of population and the multiplication of the states, we must expect, after the persystection, that so many candidates | Great as they may be esteemed by the Great as they may be esteemed by the friends of General JACKSON and Mr. Adams respectively, they are as dust in the balance, and dwindle into utter tion to devolve on the House of Representatives. Their Hall, instead of being a seat of independent legislation, will become a theatre for electioneering and intrieve from the period of one and and intrigue from the period of one election to another. The ambitions men vital interests as are now in agitation.

nerally be members of congress or of cents more or less duty to cotton manufactures shall be nity of laying their plans deliberately, and pursuing them perseveringly. All nal improvement shall be present the control of the control under the authority of the General vernment or abandoned as either pedient or unconstitution question, whether commission ministers plenipotentiary, or so ministers plenipotentiary, or so ministers plenipotentiary or so minis

management.

These questions, interesting at are, are nevertheless of little caquence compared with those, you are now called upon to deside volving as they do the maintening surrender of the fundamental proples of the constitution, and the interests of liberty.

The great questions now in arread are, whether the chlef magistract be obtained by "influence and law bargain and management," or be an ed to merit and public services if a do merit and public services if the the influence of government.

ther the influence of governmental tronage shall sustain a minority in a cragainst the will of the majorn whether the forms prescribed by constitution, regulating the electa the chief magistrate, originally depared to submit without resistance Those who are interested in m

taining existing abuses, and opposed change which would put an end to hereafter, seek to attract exclusive off from the violation of great and damental principles in their electo power. While this violation is to power. While this violation is us the principal ground upon which oppose the re-election of Mr. Acts we see nevertheless, stopy resea opposition in the manifer in which has exercised by far the most is ant of all the functions of the ex tive authority—we mean the pow appointing to office and distributed patronage of the government. use that has been made of this w up political exponents and contra-freedom of the press, deserves and crives our unaudified reprobation.

ecutive duties relat our intercourse with friends of the admini friends of the administration diplomatic talents to the Preo on the most interesting and ton, which has occurred sin he has been guilty of a palpidity, to which we do not can be found in the history relations, and to which we as the loss of one of the most tion to this trade, and no recommend of legislative measures was sent to cap to meet those of the British Parlames terms of which our Minister, now mittee

supporters of N er and to misrepre

doctrines upon which their protect pends.

We utterly deny that these mess the lines of separation between porters of Mr. Adams and General The friends of Mr. Adams die each other on these questions, with friends of General Jackson, but firmly together by the comma which we all feel in preserving and fundamental principles of the tion, and while we are engaged in the shattered timbers of the resist to prevent it from sinkings, we do to dispute about the course she is when the danger is over.

We say then, let the administration of the course of the course

We say then, let the administration judged by the principles and the many which they obtained their power. Was it, think you, the heavy 5 of paying a duty of two peace a per tea, that induced our ancestors in Great Britain, to defy her power all the hazard of the revolutionary it was the usurpation revolutionary staters res stopped to weigh the met tish administration, and co ance of the tax, with the rils of the war, without re-ciple, the surrender of what surrender of Eberty, opp-have been our storious on have been solutions.

self government, which we are now sking, and upon the success of which the salings of freedom's friends, throughout the ord depend, would never have been tried. We would ask those who pass over without remark, the violation of the frinciples of the constitution, by which dams ascended to power, and ask us or regard his acts only after obtaining what would they say, if taking noa will still still surprise with the surprise of the constitution, by which general legislative or regard his acts only after obtaining what would they say, if taking noa regard his acts only after obtaining what would they say, if taking possion of the President's House at rashington, he had claimed the exetive authority in right of birth, his to the been President before? Would they then fold their arms and are, let us wait and see what use he takes of his power, and estimate him solved the measures which he recommendit the measures voice, and every hand d? No! every voice, and every hand rould be raised to put down the usurp-r, because the forms as well as the rit of the constitution would have n violated. In the present case admit as the forms of the constituhave been complied with, Mr. Adams must for the time be regarded constitutionally invested with the recutive authority, and it is the duty f every patriotic citizen in reference those forms, "to sustain the wholeme operations of the government, and "support all the measures essential to the prosperity of the country," but it is equally his duty to proclain from the house top, the violation of the principles of the constitution in he last presidential election, and to exert every power under those forms to punish the men who have been guilty of it, by refusing to continue to them beyond the constitutional term. them beyond the constitutional term, the power thus improperly attained. We believe it to be peculiarly proper, that atonement should be made to the violated constitution by the elevation

eu. His cause at the last election rested upon great talenta, exemplary patriotism, unquestioned integrity, and splentid services. It has now become blentified with the CAUSE of the identified with the CAUSE of the CONSTITUTION, of LIBERTY, and the COUNTRY. and the COUNTRY.

The enemies of ANDREW JACKSON call him a "Military Chieftain,"
We reply! So was WASHINGTON,
the Father of his Country.

to the chief magistracy, of Gen. An-

drew Jackson, the patriot hero, through

whom the constitution has been wound-ed. His cause at the last election

They say he has not been a foreign Minister:-neither had Washingto nor Madison.

They say, there are no great speeches

made by him in Congress on records, to attest his political talents; neither are there any of Washington, nor Jef ferson, nor of Mr. Adams himself.

They would persuade you that Jack sen has had no experience in civil offairs, because his most brilliant services have been of a military character: yet be rose to distinction as a lawyer the bar of Tennessee, became he Attorney General—was a leading and most efficient member of the conventi en that framed the constitution-erv ed as her first representative in Con gress—as a Judge of her Supreme Court; as Governor of Florida: as a member of the Senate of the United States at two different periods, and had had the offer of a foreign embassy; thus actually occupying six different civil effices during a period of twenty years, and only one military office, that of General, first in the militia of pessee, and afterwards in the United States Army.
His enemies say, however, that he

resigned all his civil appoinments; but they forgot to tell you, it was usually at the call of his country to higher sta tions; and that he also resigned his military command, when the circumstances of the country did not rende is services any longer indispensable, thereby showing that a desire to render real service, and not a love of emoonly motive for accepting or retaining office, civil or military. No one, howoffice, civil or military. No one, however, has ever-shown that he did not perform the duties of all the numerous offices he has filled, whether civil or military, with efficiency and zeal; nor has any one dared to call in question riotism, his unspotted integrity, or to deny to him great elevation, decision, and firmness of character, a vigorous and powerful intellect, a clear and solid judgment, and an extraordinary saga city to discern and appreciate the character and talents of others; a talent which we esteem the most essential of all the qualifications of the chief ma-

gistrate, whose most difficult and try

ing duty consists in the selection of

men for office. The enemies of General Jackson have a double object in calling him a Military Chiestain. The first is, to make the impression that he has no experience or reputation in civil affairs: The second, that he is regardless of the Laws. This charge of violence has arisen from the many embarras-ing situations in which he has been placed, where none but the most ener getic measures of serming violence, but real necessity, and cool delibera-tion could extricate his country from tion could extricate his country tion.

Bisaster and disgrace. But those who
make this charge omit to tell you of
the magnanimous example of submission to the laws, which he set immedi
ately after the battle of New Orleans. when arraigned before a court of jus-tice for resisting a writ of habeas cor-pus during the extatence of martia law. As the account of his demeanous on the occasion displays, one of the A . H. T.